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Two month	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	
Three months	8	11	14	17	20	23	26	29	32	35	38	41	44	47	50	53	56	59	62	65	68	71	74	77	80	
Six months	12	18	25	35	50	100																				
One year	12	18	25	35	50	100																				

COUNTY DIRECTORY.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Hon. R. Apperson, Jr., Judge
J. S. Dury, Com'th Attorney.
J. M. Crawford, Clerk.
COUNTY COURT.—Hon. M. M. Cassidy, Judge.
J. D. Reid, County Attorney.
J. B. Garrett, Clerk.
W. B. Tipton, Sheriff.
C. G. Ragan, Deputy.
T. H. Probert, Jailer.
E. E. Garrett, Judge.
John Wood, Marshal.
Thos. Metcalfe, Pros. Atty.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. S. DURY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Maysville Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Jan. 9-19

HAZELBROS & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office on Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.
Jan. 9-19

J. M. BENT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

WILL practice in Montgomery, Bath and the adjoining counties. REFERENCE—General Wm. L. Jackson, formerly Judge of the 19th judicial Circuit of Va., and now resident Attorney, Louisville, Kentucky.
OFFICE—Up Stairs, entrance one door below Reese's Jewelry Store.
Jan. 9-19

B. A. SEAVIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Will attend promptly to all business confided to his care.
Office North side Public Square.
Jan. 9-19

RICHARD REID,
REID & REID,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Special attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the United States Government.
Jan. 9-19

W. H. HOLT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, Wolfe, Morgan, Magoffin counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Jan. 9-19

T. TURNER,
TURNER & CORNELISON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.

Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, and Clarke counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Jan. 9-19

DR. DRAKE.
Office and rooms over Wyat's Grocery, where he may always be found except when absent on professional business.
Special attention given to chronic sickness.
Jan. 30-39

DR. MANNING'S GUERRIERS,
Physicians and Surgeons,
Office opposite National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.
Where one of them may always be found, day and night unless professionally absent.
Jan. 9-19

N. SHAFFER,
DEALER IN
Imported and American Cigars,
SNUFFS & TOBACCO,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Market Street, Jan. 23-39.

JNO. STUART,
BEN. TAYLOR,
STUART, TAYLOR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Grain and Country Produce Generally,
COAL, SATIN, LEMBER, ETC.
Yard and Warehouse, near Freight Depot.
Jan. 23-39. PARIS, KY.

G. C. KNIPFELIN,
DEALER IN—
Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Grates,
Iron and Marble Mantles,

Tin-Ware, Pumps, Wooden-Ware,
AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,
MAIN STREET, (Hinton's Block) PARIS, KY.
Jan. 23-39

NATIONAL HOTEL
Mount Sterling, Ky.
WM. S. THOMAS, - Proprietor.

I would call the attention of the public to this house, which I have at considerable expense, fitted up in elegant style, and is now open for the reception of guests. The rooms comfortable, furnished with new and elegant furniture, with polite and attentive attendants, will guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I feel fully satisfied in the assertion, that it is one of the best appointed hotels in Eastern Kentucky.
Very respectfully,
WM. S. THOMAS.

KENTUCKY HOTEL
Cor. Main & Maysville Sts.,
MT. STERLING, KY.

MRS. MARY CARTER, Fattess,
THIS house has recently been thoroughly
refurnished, and is now in complete order
for the reception of guests.

The Proprietress, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to her house, begs leave to assure all who may extend to her their patronage, that no efforts will be spared on the part of her or her assistants, to render them the utmost satisfaction. Her

TABLE

is at all times supplied with the best the market affords. The

SALOON
Is under the management of Mr. J. W. Burroughs, and is supplied with the choicest for wine and Domestic Liquors, Fine Cigars, To-Sac, &c.

Jan. 23-39

THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

NUMBER 9.

Select Poetry.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

Her hands are cold, her face is white,
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light;
Fold the white vestures, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Should show that here a maiden lies
In peace beneath the skies.

For the morning choir will sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minister voice of spring,
That thrills beneath the April sky,
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When turning round that dial track,
Eastward the lengthened shadows pass,
Her little mourners clad in black,
The cricket sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootless of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize
In leaves and blossoms to the skies;
So may the soul that warmed it rise.

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask what maiden lies below,
Say only this: "A tender bairn,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies whither where the violets blow."

THE GREATNESS OF LOVE.
Go, count the sands that form the earth,
Go, count the drops that make the sea;
Go, count the stars of heavenly birth,
And tell me what their numbers be;

Then thou shalt know love's mystery.

No measurement hath yet been found,
No lines or numbers that can keep
The sun of its eternal round,

The plummet of its endless deep,
Or heights, to which its glories sweep.

Yes, measure Love, when thou canst tell
The land where one seraph never trod,
The heights of heaven, the depths of hell,
And laid their finite measuring rod,

On the infinitude of God.

Miscellaneous.

[For the Kentucky Sentinel,
Love Letter.]

For the Kentucky Sentinel,
Love Letter.

KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
WILL T. HANLY,
AT \$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

MOUNT STERLING, KY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. STEVENSON.

ED We regret to see any symptoms of discord in the Democratic party. We are grieved to observe bitter articles in some of our exchanges, doubting the allegiance of the Conservative element to the Democratic faith, and insinuating that some Conservatives have abandoned their organization and allied themselves with the Democracy for selfish and unpatriotic motives. Such charges are calculated to breed strife and foment useless division.—For ourselves, we accepted the disbanding of the Third Party and its absorption in the Democratic ranks as final. It contained many good and true men and we rejoiced at the accession. Its organ, the Louisville Democrat, boldly arrayed itself on the side of the dominant Democratic party, and by its vigorous attacks on Radicalism, its advocacy of the true articles of the Democratic creed, and its intrepid conduct in the cause of right and justice has recommended itself to every Democratic heart in the State, and stands to-day in the foremost rank of influential and controlling newspapers. Its tone is mild, its temporizing. The leaders and heads of this party have acted with similar nobility, and in many sections wield a visible influence for good. The rank and file also are true, active, and laboring for the advancement of the cause they espouse. So far as we have been able to judge, the union of the various elements of Democracy in Kentucky was made in perfect good faith. We have seen no evidences of greed for office that was predicted by some opponents of the union. We observe a disposition to abide by the action of Democratic conventions, to claim no distinction for any opinions held in the past, and to rely for promotion solely on personal merit. So long as these men behave with the fairness and magnanimity that has already marked their conduct, we have no word of abuse to bestow on them, and do not undertake to conjecture their motives. We judge them by their deeds. They are equally patriotic and deserving of favor and honor as any members of the Democratic organization while they obey its rule and submit to its decisions. If they vote and work with us, and come into primary meetings and State Conventions as they seem resolved to do, we acknowledge their zeal and energy, and are willing to give them our hearty support. We have no past records to parade before their eyes; no proscriptive and angry homilies to read to them, and no decree to promulgate excluding them from any office or post of honor they may aspire to. We give them our hand, and cordially bid them welcome.

We trust that all lines that once separated the Democratic party in Kentucky, may soon be obliterated, and all former differences of opinion forgotten. We hope that the consolidation that has been effected may never be disturbed, and that the utmost good feeling may prevail. Our enemy is too numerous and powerful for us to hazard any dissension. We should draw together in the bonds of unity, and stand like the Macedonian phalanx in front of the foe with spears advanced and shields locked.

A New Way to Raise the Wind.

The Radicals who contested the seats of Trimble, Knott, Brown and Grover, in Congress, have made out an account of \$2,500 each for expenses and trouble in their efforts to get into Congress, and have modestly asked payment for the same. Congress, that seldom does a good thing, have refused to foot the bills. It was too glaring an outrage upon the pocket of the nation for even the Rump to commit. How easy "to make a raise" this way in Democratic Kentucky, if there were any show for payment. Obscure Radicals would make a livelihood by running for Congress. They could receive a few hundred votes, contest, make out their claim for services to the country and ask the country to pay the account. \$2,500 for hanging around Congress for a few months! \$2,500 for one Smith for being so unlucky as to be beaten six or seven thousand votes by John Young Brown! \$2,500 for Symmes for receiving a few scattering votes in the First District and for the honor of the Radical cause. The expenses of the race in the Kentucky election cases have already been enormous without rewarding empty-pocketed mediocrities with pay for its valuable time.

ED The motion to dismiss the case of McCordle in the Supreme Court of the United States, has been overruled, and the case stands for hearing on its merits on the first Monday in March next, unless Congress deems that the Court shall pass on no question involving the reconstruction acts. The decree is in process of promulgation. The Court having decided that it has jurisdiction in this case by appeal from the Circuit Court. Why don't Congress immediately hasten to abolish the Court? It has committed a grievous indecorum. Let a committee be appointed to investigate its loyalty.

Gen. Longstreet.

No man held a higher place in the confidence and affection of the Southern soldiery than Gen. Longstreet. His ability as a leader, his knowledge of his profession, his unflinching courage and his devotion to the cause in which he had engaged, endeared him to the brave veterans who marched under him. Whenever he was in their midst, there was an assurance of victory. In defeat, his stubborn and unyielding pluck, often saved the army from rout and disaster. The people of the Confederacy also adored him as one of their firmest props and relied on his valor and wisdom. In their hearts he held a place second only to Gen. Lee. The end of the war found him a popular idol and covered with scars in the cause he had so gallantly fought for.

The Southern heart and the friends of the unfortunate South, therefore, were pained to learn that Gen. Longstreet favored the acceptance of the infamous measures of Congressional reconstruction by the States lately in rebellion. They had hoped that he would lend the might of his name and the power of his influence to relieve his people from the thralldom that threatens them; that he would be found side by side with Hill and others cheering the despairing and assisting by his voice in the assemblies, to avert the calamitous tyranny that is being fastened upon them; that he who had struggled so well with the sword would contend with the pen and enlighten the people as to their best interests. But instead of counseling resistance to arbitrary power by all the means afforded by the law, he has advised his countrymen to close in with the overtures of Congressional grace and "be hewers of wood and drawers of water" forever to Radical dominion. At a late reception of Gen. Grant's, he is said to have reiterated with some emphasis, his opinion that the South should accept the governments provided by the reconstruction acts and take them, because they were the best terms that would be offered them. We repeat that we are grieved that the knightly hand that wielded a stainless blade, should have published such advice; and that the voice that so often rang out clear and loud on the field of conflict, cheering his trusty followers to the onset, should now be heard whispering views that lead to the oppression of the States that loved him so well and reposed so much faith in him. Gen. Longstreet is no doubt honest in his sentiments. We think him wrong; and viewing the effect of Congressional legislation upon the South, from our stand-point, we feel disheartened when we find such a man coinciding in opinion with the worst enemies of their section.

Caught in Their Own Trap.

One Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, is knocking for admission into the Federal Congress. Who he is, or what he is, we do not know, and are not curious about his history. The fact that he appears asking for a place as a Radical in a Radical Congress is enough for us. We may say in passing that we learn he is one of that class of Southerners who were the most violent and bitter advocates of secession, and who suddenly became converts to the Federal faith when Federal bayonets prevailed, and the cause of rebellion was on the wane.

In the Reconstruction Committee, the other day, a motion was made to remove the disabilities of this Mr. Butler, to suspend the test oath and allow him to take a seat in the House of Representatives.—So far, so good. Mr. Brooks, of New York, who is a member of the Committee, moved an amendment that John Young Brown be included in the resolution on the ground that the House had declared him ineligible because he had given aid and comfort to the rebellion, just as this fellow Butler had. He argued that if it was right to let in Butler, charged with complicity in the rebellion, it was right to admit Brown. The amendment was voted down by a strict party vote. Thad Stevens perceived that they were caught in their own snare—that they were bitten by their own dog, and declared the Committee had acted hastily, and desired further time to look into the matter. What was sauce for the goose was not sauce for the gander. It was all right to suspend the test oath and let in a renegade rebel turned Radical, but extremely wrong to suffer a Kentucky Congressman, who had no part in the rebellion, who remained at home during the war, and against whom there was no evidence sufficient for exclusion, but who was charged with precisely the same offense, have the place to which he had been called by over six thousand votes. "Sich" is Congress! "Sich" is the fairness of the famous Reconstruction Committee, composed in part of the brains of the Republican party!

ED John Hecker, the last Radical candidate for Mayor in New York, has published a card in which he declares that "he will hold no intercourse whatever with any man who will not uphold the President, in the vindication of his constitutional rights against Congress; and in the event of his impeachment calls upon all men whose sentiments accord with his own, to unite as a vigilance committee in his support, "never to yield until our constitutional rights are secured."

THEIR AND NOW.—During the war it was disloyal to say anything against the President; now, it is treasonable to say anything for him.

ED The Radical party of this State met in Convention on Thursday last and nominated R. Tarvin Baker for Governor.

The New Constitution in Arkansas.

The Convention at Little Rock, composed of negroes and renegade whites, have completed their august labors. They have been in protracted labor and the ridiculous brat is now on its legs. After much stormy wrangling their deliberations have assumed shape and the Constitution is to be submitted to the people on 13th March next. Among the most remarkable features of this instrument are the following: It authorizes the levy of a poll tax of one dollar for school purposes, compels three months attendance at the schools annually without distinction of color or sex; it enfranchises negroes and females and allows them to sit on juries; disenfranches all who vote against the Constitution; it requires all voters to swear at the polls, before allowed to vote, that they will accept the civil and political equality of all men before the laws, and not attempt to deprive any person of the right, on account of race, color or previous condition, to vote for or against the Constitution. This Constitution is a "specimen brick" of the others made by corn-field negroes and unprincipled adventurers, for the South. *Ex pide Herculem.* It embodies all the loathsome and contemptible heresies of fanatical Radicalism. And though it may be rejected by the negroes themselves, as in the case of Alabama, still its spirit and tone point where Radicals would lead the country. It contains the most advanced ideas of Radical progress. It is double-distilled Puritanism. It clothes the negro with full and complete political power. It opens the schools and nurseries of learning to the black as well as to the white children and mingles them together with dramatic effect. It places the negro on the jury and makes him the arbiter of the life, liberty and property of the white man. As if anxious to be lacking in none of the modern and refined political theories, it suffers women to vote and take their places in the jury-box. It pleases Sumner and Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the same time. Negro equality and woman's rights! Above all, it places the white race in Arkansas under the dominion of the lawless and brutal negro and turns the State into a thorough negro government. And so republican governments are formed! So the work of reconstruction goes bravely on! So approaches the "year of jubilo."—We do not wonder that sensible negroes should reject such doctrines, for their adoption can only end in the speedy extinction of their race.

Kentucky Legislature.

The 9th of March has been fixed by both Houses as the day of adjournment. Owing to the immense amount of local legislation, the adjournment will leave much important business almost wholly untouched. It seems to us that it would be better for the Legislature to work first on matters of general interest and postpone private acts and bills until the affairs of the State were disposed of. Among the late proceedings we notice that the bill to re-district the State into Sixteen Judicial Districts has been re-committed to the House Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to send for every candidate for Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney and report a bill that will suit every aspirant. This, we suppose, disposes of this matter for this session. We had hoped the bill would pass. The judicial labors of the State need equalization. The work of the Judges should be fairly apportioned. The people's interest demand it. The legal profession all over the State are suffering under the present system, because under the present system, the Judges can not get through the heavy dockets of some counties.

We notice also, that steps are being taken to pay the family of Gov. Helm one year's salary, and doubt not the appropriation will be made. We learn that he left them in poor circumstances, and while tributes of worthy praise are due to his memory, his high character, his eminent party services and his zeal for the success of Democratic principles demand at the hands of the Legislature some substantial proof of the high regard in which he was held. The people will applaud the act of giving a few thousand dollars in such a noble cause. It is not a charity bestowed, but a debt due. Let it be discharged without a dissenting voice.

ED Does the Bureau go On?—By orders, which were not revoked, the Freedman's Bureau expired in Kentucky on the 15th of last month. We mourned it as dead. We rejoiced that it had been planted. But, from a circular issued by Gen. Burbank, it would seem that the thing had been raised from the tomb and galvanized into life. In fact it establishes the Bureau in its pristine splendor and beauty; a Bureau with all of its drawers in, an ebony top and a looking glass thrown in. Who has re-established this nuisance? By whose authority has this brat of Radical spawn set up its kingdom once again in Kentucky?

ED An immense anti-impeachment meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Saturday night, at which strong resolutions were passed against the usurpations of Congress, and its attempts to destroy the co-ordinate executive and judicial departments of the Government unsparingly denounced as tending to anarchy and despotism.

THEIR AND NOW.—During the war it was disloyal to say anything against the President; now, it is treasonable to say anything for him.

ED Attend the closing out sale of win-

22nd February.

For the Kentucky Sentinel.
"Radicals of Kentucky on the Strike."

For a long time the Radical party in Kentucky did not claim to be full fellowship with their revolutionary brethren of the North. Under the hypocritical guise of being for the "Union," and "the best government the world ever saw," they claimed to be compelled to cast their influence with the Radical party; but in no wise did they ever until now have the bold effrontery and unblushing impudence to endorse the unconstitutional acts of this hell-begotten organization in the North, who are now trying to crush out the ex-patriot liberties of the American people!

Did not Col. Barnes, the candidate of the Radical party for Governor, proclaim in nearly every county in the State, that the Radical party of Kentucky did not endorse the unconstitutional acts of Congress? Did he not say, that his party was not for negro equality and negro suffrage? Most assuredly he did! But now, in the face of all this, the Radical party of Kentucky in their convention at Frankfort in February, in the very first resolution passed by that body, came boldly out and declare "that we are part and parcel of the great Republican party." Oh, you consistent Rads, your stomachs were too weak to swallow down the nauseating pills manufactured by the Radical Rump, one year ago; you did not have the impudence and grit to stand up before white men then, and own to and endorse the true doctrines of your party; but now you suavely and swallow the whole hog—negro equality and all, without even making a wry face. We are glad at last to see you come out under your true colors, and place yourselves in full affiliation with the unscrupulous demagogues who lead the revolutionary faction of the North; for being so lost to all sense of decency and national honor, as to identify yourselves with that party and manhood which even at this late date, prompts you to own it, I will not say defend it, for no man with as much brains as a mud-turtle, or with sensible views above those of a lunatic, would even pretend to vindicate the course of the "Rump Hell" at Washington.

But go in, ye progressive Rads of Kentucky. It was a long time before you dared to claim that you were converts to the first consideration. Let us not, in the faith of a certain triumph, forget the instruction of the Presidential contest of 1864, when a deservedly popular and cherished soldier was defeated by Mr. Lincoln. True policy recommends not only the utmost prudence in the choice of a candidate, but a proper reserve in bringing him forward until the opportune moment. Who can say what circumstances may arise between this time and the meeting of the Radical convention in May next, or how those events may affect the nomination of our candidate. It may be wise or necessary to take up a man for candidate according to the development of facts and the position of parties. For this reason, we beg our friends everywhere to desist from adding personal complications to the canvass, and to hold themselves in reserve, prepared to do whatever may be considered best for the public good and the redemption of the country from tyranny and misrule. Let us all agree to go into the nominating convention, as our forefathers did into the great deliberation for framing the Constitution, ready and willing to put away personal bias, to relinquish prejudice, and to unite in a glorious effort to make "a more perfect Union." The duties of that convention will be little less solemn than those of the illustrious body which met together eighty years ago. And when the delegates shall have calmly and seriously compared opinions, and in the discharge of their great responsibility, shall present a candidate, we will all be not only prepared to concede to him our cheerful suffrages, but be committed to toil for him with zeal and fidelity until the last hour of the canvass, when the notes of victory will be heard swelling in joyful chorus from all parts of a redeemed and regenerated country.

The Latest Phase of Reconstruction.

The following is the text of the amending

reconstruction bill, as it passed both

Houses of Congress last week, and was sent to the President for his signature:

"An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2,

1867, and to facilitate their restoration.

Sec. 1. That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person regularly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote, for the enforcement of black domination, and other useless and mischievous policies, make taxation inadmissible; they never propose to abolish an office unless they desire, as in the case of Hancock and Rousseau, to get rid of officers obnoxious to them, but on the contrary, as in the cases of the Satraps and the Bureau, to create and maintain functionaries whose whole business is to oppress and enslave the white race. —*Lou. Journal.*

George Reisinger will continue the tanning and shoe making business at John Jeffries' old stand on Spruce creek, and will sell to the patronage of the public generally.

A Word About the Presidency.

According to our best judgment, says the National Intelligencer, all committed at this time for Presidential candidates are calculated to prove an embarrassment to the nominating convention, which should assemble free from restraint of any kind, and be in a condition to take up the candidate who is most likely to challenge the confidence of all the country, and to command a support that will ensure success. For ourselves we have not expressed opinion; and if we had, it surely should not be urged when other duties claim so earnestly the first consideration. Let us not, in the faith of a certain triumph, forget the instruction of the Presidential contest of 1864, when a deservedly popular and cherished soldier was defeated by Mr. Lincoln. True policy recommends not only the utmost prudence in the choice of a candidate, but a proper reserve in bringing him forward until the opportune moment. Who can say what circumstances may arise between this time and the meeting of the Radical convention in May next, or how those events may affect the nomination of our candidate. It may be wise or necessary to take up a man for candidate according to the development of facts and the position of parties. For this reason, we beg our friends everywhere to desist from adding personal complications to the canvass, and to hold themselves in reserve, prepared to do whatever may be considered best for the public good and the redemption of the country from tyranny and misrule. Let us all agree to go into the nominating convention, as our forefathers did into the great deliberation for framing the Constitution, ready and willing to put away personal bias, to relinquish prejudice, and to unite in a glorious effort to make "a more perfect Union." The duties of that convention will be little less solemn than those of the illustrious body which met together eighty years ago. And when the delegates shall have calmly and seriously compared opinions, and in the discharge of their great responsibility, shall present a candidate, we will all be not only prepared to concede to him our cheerful suffrages, but be committed to toil for him with zeal and fidelity until the last hour of the canvass, when the notes of victory will be heard swelling in joyful chorus from all parts of a redeemed and regenerated country.

X.

Call for the National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock m., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the style of Wilson & Gregory.

WM. L. WILSON.

March 6-1f.

H. C. THOMPSON.

March 6-1f.

W. L. WILSON.

THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Local items are "mighty scarce."

Reduction of prices in heavy wearing apparel at Frank Gump & Co.'s.

Samuels & Jordan are still closing out their stock of winter goods at low down prices.

A bill has passed the Lower House of the Legislature fixing the salaries of Judges of the Circuit Court at \$2,300.

Wm. Stofer advertises for sale about 20 acres of land. See advertisement for particulars.

Died from Cancer.—Richard Eals, an old gentleman, who has been suffering from cancer for the last twelve years, died at Sharpsburg a few days ago.

Advertisements, communications, &c., to insure insertion, must be handed in as early as Tuesday evening. This is positive.

Wall Paper.—Hoffman & Co. have received a large stock of wall paper, of new and beautiful designs, which they will sell at a very small advance on New York cost.

The advertisement of J. Wayne Anderson, auctioneer, will be found in our columns to-day. Mr. A. is a good talker, and his prices for his services are very reasonable.

DENTISTRY.—The card of Dr. T. H. Riggen will be found in our columns this week. The Dr. is an experienced dentist, and guarantees satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

SERENADE.—We tender our thanks to our young friends of the Mt. Sterling Silver Cornet Band for the serenade of our office one evening last week, and are very sorry that we were not at home to enjoy it. Come again, gentlemen.

GARDEN SEED.—Harrah & Debard have just received a large supply of Landreth's garden seeds, of different varieties, which are warranted fresh and genuine. They have also on hand a large stock of drugs and medicines, fresh and pure, and the largest stock of fancy goods and stationery ever in this market. Give them a call.

Hoffman & Co. have just received an invoice of Dodge & Barkley's celebrated Louisville Flows, which they warrant to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Sold by Land in Bath.—Richard Ratcliffe sold to Frank Bradshaw 140 acres of land on Bald Eagle creek, in Bath county, \$550 per acre.

D. S. Lockridge sold to Richard Ratcliffe 232½ acres of land, one mile from Sharpsburg, on the Mount Sterling and Maysville pike at \$90 per acre.

We have heretofore inadvertently failed to call attention to the advertisement of John Curley, the celebrated boot and shoe maker of our town. Mr. C. is now domiciled in his new shop on Broadway, where he is better prepared than ever to furnish his patrons with good boots and shoes of his own make. He is a good workman, and his prices are as low as the times will permit.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The large two-story brick house on Maysville street, at present occupied by the undersigned, is for sale. The house is large and commodious, very convenient, with good garden, and is in a pleasant location. It will be sold on terms to suit the purchaser.

3w. Jno. Martin.

We would take it as an especial favor if our friends in the country would send us the local news from their different localities. This is the only way to give interest to a country newspaper. If our friends will do this, we will promise them a local newspaper second to none in Kentucky.

The old and reliable firm of Johnson and Thompson, keep pace with the times in style, quality and price of goods usually kept in their line. Call and see their goods before purchasing. They are receiving weekly new goods direct from the East. Call and examine for yourselves, no trouble to show goods.

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"Be a Man"—A beautiful song and chorus, by H. T. Merrill.

Any of the above pieces will be sent post-paid by the publishers, upon receipt of the printed price.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Howard, Barnes & Co., in another column. We are informed that in our neighboring town of Flemingsburg, the delivery of still slops to citizens of the town has grown to be quite an extensive business. We are gratified that a cheap and valuable article of stock feed is now obtainable by our town citizens, and we trust that some of our town hogs may now be gathered in folds and not be suffered any longer to arouse the sympathies of the kind-hearted stranger by their forlorn and orphan-like appearance on the public streets.

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Governor Stevenson, it is said, will decline to issue his wife for a new election in the Second Kentucky Congressional District, on the ground that Hon. John Young Brown, although excluded from his seat by the partisan majority, is nevertheless the legal representative, having been duly elected, and being possessed of all the legal qualifications, and that neither Congress nor the State Executive, under such circumstances, can create a vacancy. The District will consequently go unrepresented until the next regular election.

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SERENADE.—We tender our thanks to our young friends of the Mt. Sterling Silver Cornet Band for the serenade of our office one evening last week, and are very sorry that we were not at home to enjoy it. Come again, gentlemen.

GARDEN SEED.—Harrah & Debard have just received a large supply of Landreth's garden seeds, of different varieties, which are warranted fresh and genuine. They have also on hand a large stock of drugs and medicines, fresh and pure, and the largest stock of fancy goods and stationery ever in this market. Give them a call.

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RADICAL CONVENTION.—The Radical Convention held in Frankfort, on Thursday, made Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, of Maysville, one of their electors for the State at large. This was done in defiance of a telegraphic dispatch from him peremptorily declining to permit the use of his name in that capacity.—*Maysville Eagle*.

MARRIAGES.

HAGGARD—VIVION.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, February 27th, by Rev. Wm. Rapard, Mr. Wm. H. Haggard, of Mt. Sterling, to Miss Ann O. Vivion, of Clark.

DEATHS.

TREADWAY.—Of consumption, on the 28th ult., Susan Treadway, daughter of Stephen and Martha Ann Treadway, in the 23d year of her age.

Her illness was long and painful. Consumption, that fell disease, slowly, but surely stopped the fountains of her life. The faith that had so long sustained her grew brighter as she neared the portals of a bright world, of which we are told—"neither shall there be any more pain." And there we trust a new harp has been tuned, and a trembling hand is sweeping its chords in praises to Him who is the light of that Celestial city.

[Clark County Democrat please copy.]

ANOTHER EDITOR GONE.

"One more unfortunate, vastly important."

Has leaped from the safe rock of bachelorhood into the boiling, seething waves of matrimony. As it was his own deliberate act, we have no tears to shed over his sad end. Our young friend L. A. Welch, editor of the Flemingsburg Democrat, was the unhappy man, and Miss Annie Parry of Mayslick, Mason county, was the Lure-line that lured him to his fall. We suppose, in due course of time, we may look out for little editions of the Democrat in SMALL CAPS.

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THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Local items are "mighty scarce."

Reduction of prices in heavy wearing apparel at Frank Gump & Co.'s.

Samuels & Jordan are still closing out their stock of winter goods at low down prices.

A bill has passed the Lower House of the Legislature fixing the salaries of Judges of the Circuit Court at \$2,300.

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Wall Paper.—Hoffman & Co. have received a large stock of wall paper, of new and beautiful designs, which they will sell at a very small advance on New York cost.

The advertisement of J. Wayne Anderson, auctioneer, will be found in our columns to-day. Mr. A. is a good talker, and his prices for his services are very reasonable.

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The Josh Billings Papers.
THE ALLIGATOR.

The alligator is not a native of New England; he is too useless a critter to be born there.

He belongs down south, and resides in the same swamp that the copperhead does.

He lives upon raw pigs, and don't hesitate to eat them whole if there don't happen to be a smaller one handy.

He is also fond of a little nigger, once in a while, by way of a fresh.

They are amphibious, and several other kinds of cuss eat plenty to menshun.

What on earth they are good for, I don't seem to know, unless it is to watch for pigs.

Their hides can be tanned into leather, but they are as hard to skin as a beech tree is; and the leather, when tanned, is just about as limber as a cooking stove. But one pair my boots, made out of alligator, will last as long as a man's name does; the only way to wear them out is to leave them away.

Alligator meat is not delicious.

If you ask for it at the first-class hotels, they will always tell you "that they are just out." It tastes as I should think the beef of a mule would, who had his work for years in a brick yard, and then been struck with lightning, and got rid of him.

When an alligator's mouth is wide open, his bed is just about in the center up his body; but they have a virtue I know very well, that makes them very still noise, although they have more jaw than any other critter I know of.

These are some of the heaviest facts I have been able to gather about the alligator.

The alligator seems to be a second edition of the crocodile, made out of what was left.

I think the crocodile usually lays eggs, when they want some more crocodiles, but I don't know whether I think the alligator does or doesn't; but if they do, and I ever find the nest, I shouldn't hesitate to hatch out the eggs myself—with a club.

THE CROW.

Next to the monkey, the crow has the most devilish to spare. They are born very wild, but can be tamed as easily as the goat can, but a tame crow is actually wuss than a sore thumb.

If there is anything about the house that they can't get into, it is because the thing ain't big enough. I had rather catch a distrik skool than one tame crow. Crows live on what they can steal, and they will steal anything that ain't tied down.

They are fond of meat, vittles, and are the first to hold an inquest over a departed horse, or a still sheep. They are a fine bird to hunt, but a hard one to kill; they can see you two miles first and will smell a gun right through the side of a mountain.

They are not songsters, although they have a good voice to cultivate, but what they do sing they seem to understand thoroughly; long practice has made them perfect.

The crow is a tuff bird, and can stand the heat like a blacksmith, and the cold like sun wall.

They build their nests among a tree, and lay twice, and both eggs would hatch out if they wuz laid in a snow bank. There ain't no such thing as stopping a young crow.

Crows are very lengthy, I believe they live always. I never knew one to die a natural death, and don't believe they know how.

They are always thin in flesh, and are like an injun rubber shoe, poor inside and out.

They are not considered fine eating, altho' I have read somewhere of biled crow, but still I never heard of the same man hankering for some biled crow 2 times.

This essa on the crow is copied from nature, and if it is true, I ain't seen biled crow for 2 times.

The easiest way in the world to throw away money is to advertise injudiciously.

The easiest way in the world to accumulate a fortune is to advertise judiciously. A double column once a year is not so good as a square fifty-two times a year. A furious shower does not soak in so well as a steady rain. The highest praise Artemus Ward had for George Washington was that he "never slept over."

To YOUNG MEN.—Don't rely upon friends. Don't rely upon the good name of your ancestors. Thousands have spent the prime of life in vain hopes of aid from those whom they call friends—and thousands have starved because they had a rich father. Rely only upon the good name which is made by your own exertions, and know that the best friend you can have is an unconquerable determination, united with decision of character.

To incite contentment with our lot, the eminent John Newton left us this saying: If two angels came down from heaven to execute a divine command, and one was appointed to conduct an empire, and the other to sweep a street in it, they would feel no inclination to change employments.

Our homes are like instruments of music. The strings that give melody or discord are the members. If each is rightly attuned they will all vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string goes through the instrument and destroys its sweetness.

The oldest business in the world—the nursery business.

Young Philadelphia.

Young Philadelphia can play billiards without madness; it can drink its wines at parties without feeling required to get hilariously drunk; it can patronize bar rooms without turning them into scenes of wild orgy; and it can go to the theatre in the evening without thinking it a duty, as a climax to its joys, to adjourn to a supper room afterward, and to get to bed at three o'clock in the morning, with the seeds of a thunderous headache sown in the jaded stomach. Young New York crams all his "recreation," as he cheerfully terms it, into the hours when the sun ceases to shine. Then he does his calling, then he does his getting drunk, then he does his carousing about among gaming houses, and in the small hours of the morning he takes peculiar delight in staggering along the lamp lit streets, roaring staves of bacchanalian song, and entertaining policemen with hiccupped inquiries as to the state of their health, and drunken advice on the subject of staying out late. Young Philadelphia does not disdain to amuse itself in the day time, and he may very often be seen in the afternoons, quietly attired, kid gloved and perfumed, ringing door bells, and making calls with an assiduity unknown to young New York, who very seldom finds leisure for that sort of pleasure until after dark. Weeks pass in the life of the gilded youth of Philadelphia in which he gets home at half past nine, and to bed long before midnight, after having devoted many hours of the day to the healthful pleasures he affects. Where, oh! where is the gilded youth of New York of whom the same may be said? He could not believe it possible, and would doubt, refer you to the marines, if you were to tell him any body led "that flat sort of existence."

The same general truths apply with equal force to the other sex in Philadelphia. Girls trip along Chestnut street in a rosy loveliness which would put to shame the whitened Fifth Avenue lady. In high society, you seldom meet those hardened women of the world, uncertain of age, and uncertain of morals, who snap their fingers in Mrs. Grundy's face, and openly brave her comments; seldom even those maneuvering mammas, with daughters to marry off, who look upon a rich young man as a legitimate prey, and play their cards to win him with all the hardihood of gamblers. There are winners and there are winners in society; but the winning which is done through sweetness, beauty, purity and modesty, is a different thing from that which is done through wire-pulling and sharp practice.—*Northern Monthly for January*.

The Inside Track says some good things in the following article, which may be of practical value to some of our readers:

An advertisement is not always valuable in proportion to the space it occupies. A short advertisement four times is better than a long one once. "Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is a better."

A prominent advertisement once or twice will be effective, if followed up by a steady card giving your business and address.

Don't take down your sign in dull times. People read newspapers all times of the year.

If business admits of it, several small advertisements, with your name repeated every time, will avail more than the same combined, with your name in only once.

Dont fear to have a small advertisement by the side of a larger and competing one. The large one can't eat it up.

Small advertisements, and plenty of them, is a good rule. We were all babies once, yet we made considerable noise.

Don't advertise unless you have something worth advertising.

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To some one, looking at the rich man, said: "Poor man, he toiled day and night until he was forty to gain his wealth, and he has been watching it day and night ever since for his viats and clothes."

I would be clean for my own sake, though nobody were to see me, as I would be virtuous for my own sake though nobody were to know it, says a Hindoo philosopher.

Do well, but do not boast of it, for that will lessen the commendation you might otherwise have deserved.

God hears the heart, though without words; but he never hears words without the heart.

The oldest business in the world—the nursery business.

M. C. O'CONNELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND LIQUOR DEALER,
Corner Court House Square and Maysville
Street,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

His stock consists of the best choice Staples
and Fancy

GROCERIES!

Pure Copper and Domestic Liquors, Wines,
Brandy, Gins, Whiskey, Ale,

Tea, Coffee,
Choice Granulated, Pulverized, Refined, White
and Yellow

SUGARS,

Pure Syrups, Choice

New Orleans Molasses,

Soda, Star and Summer Candles, Bar Soap,
Fancy Soap; Starch, Cinnamon, Pepper,
Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Copperas,
Alum, Indigo, Camphor,

OYSTERS & SARDINES!

Peaches in Cans and Bottles, Pickles, Sauces,
Nails, Washboards, Tubs, Buckets,
Blacking, Blacking Brushes,
Brooms, Bed Cords, Rope,

Kanawha and Table Salt,
Mackerel, White Fish, Cider Vinegar,

FLOUR & MEAL,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Rice and Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse,
Gun Caps, Glass, Stone and
Quinceare,

FANCY MOKKONS,

Fancy and Common Pipes, Fancy Candies, Citron,
and various other articles in line, which goods having been selected with care
and purchased for Cash, he will sell as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

With many thanks to the public for their liberal patronage in past years, he hopes by fair and honorable dealing, and promptness in execution of all orders, to merit a continuance of their favors.

M. C. O'CONNELL.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 9, 1863.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY!

The undersigned return his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and would respectfully invite attention to the large stock of SADDLERY & HARNESS, now on hand, which he is offering very low.

Carriage & Buggy Harness,

From the plainest to the finest, always on hand and made to order. He is also manufacturing,

MORGAN SADDLE

Which is taking the place of all saddles, together with Mexican Saddles of different styles. He has also a well assorted lot of

Horse Covers & Saddle Blankets,

From the finest to the coarsest,

Whips, Spurs,
Collars & Bits.

Stirrups & Backbands

WAGON HARNESS, &c.

REPAIRING done with neatness and Dispatch. Hoping you will call and examine my stock, I remain, Very Respectfully,
THOMAS CLARKE,
Main-Str., Mt. Sterling Ky.,
Jan. 9.

MOUNT STERLING

MALE and FEMALE
INSTITUTE.

The Second Term of first session begins

February 3, 1863, and ends June 12, 1863.

Expenses for Twenty Weeks.

Boarding, with washing, fuel and lights \$100

Primary Department 15

Preparatory 20

College 25

Music—Piano, Guitar and Melodeon, each 30

Use of Instrument 5

French 10

Institutes—Fuel, Ink, Pens, Chalk, &c. 10

Instruction in Vocal Music free of charge.

All board for tuition paid in advance. No deduction made except in unavoidable absence, protracted at least one month.

None but noble, earnest and energetic teachers will be employed or retained in this institution.

The school rooms are all neat and well furnished as any in Kentucky.

New and elegant pianos for use of music pupils.

Board of Trustees.

D. HAZELRIGG, President.
W. M. MITCHELL,
JOSHUA OWINGS, ESQ.
JAS. TURLEY, ESQ.

Board of Instructors.

H. E. HOLTON; Principal.

J. M. CLYDE,

MRS. H. B. HOLTON,

MISS H. WILCOX, Teacher of Music.

MISS E. COLLINS, Teacher of Drawing,

Painting, &c.

Jan. 23-24.

JNO. CURLEY,
LADIES AND GENTS
FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

West Side of the Public Square, near the Post Office,

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

HAVING just received a large and well selected stock of

French Calf Skins,

of the very best brands

French and American
Cap and Upper, I

am prepared to

Manufacture to Order

In the Latest Style and Superior Workmanship

Ladies Silk, Satin and Lasting

Gaiters and Slippers,

Made to order, in the very best manner and on short notice.

All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN CURLEY.

Jan. 9.

JOHN CURLEY.

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

HOFFMAN & CO.

Jan. 9, 1863.

HOFFMAN & CO.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.